

LIV

spreads on the surface of the ground, and, when in perfection, is of an ash colour; but, as it grows old, it alters, and becomes of a dark colour.

LIVERY. *n. f.* [from *livre*, French.]

1. The act of giving or taking possession.
You do wrongfully seize Hereford's right,
Call in his letters patents that he hath
By his attorneys general to sue
His livery, and deny his offered homage.

Shaksp.

2. Release from wardship.
Had the two houses first sued out their livery, and once effectually redeemed themselves from the wardship of the tumults, I should then suspect my own judgment.
3. The writ by which possession is obtained.
4. The state of being kept at a certain rate.

What livery is, we by common use in England know well enough, namely, that it is an allowance of horse meat; as they commonly use the word stabling, as to keep horses at livery; the which word, I guess, is derived of *livring* or *dehousing* forth their nightly food; so in great houses, the livery is said to be served up for all night, that is, their evening allowance for drink; and livery is also called the upper weed which a serving man wears; so called, I suppose, for that it was delivered and taken from him at pleasure: so it is apparent, that, by the word livery, is there meant horse meat, like as by the coigny is understood man's meat. Some say it is derived of coin, for that they used in their coignies not only to take meat but money; but I rather think it is derived of the Irish, the which is a common use amongst landlords of the Irish to have a common spending upon their tenants, who being commonly but tenants at will, they used to take of them what victuals they list; for of victuals they were wont to make a small reckoning.

Spenser on Ireland.

5. The cloaths given to servants.
My mind for weeds your virtue's livery wears.
Perhaps they are by so much the more loth to forsake this argument, for that it hath, though nothing else, yet the name of scripture, to give it some kind of countenance more than the pretext of livery coats affordeth.

Hooker.

I think, it is our way,
If we will keep in favour with the king,
To be her men, and wear her livery.

Shaksp. Rich. III.

Yet do our hearts wear Timon's livery,
That see I by our faces.

Shaksp. Timon of Athens.

And crown'd with oak and laurel ev'ry knight,
And servants to the leaf, by livers known
Of innocence.

Dryden's Flower and Leaf.

On others int'rest her gay livery flings,
Int'rest that waves on party-colour'd wings;
Turn'd to the sun she casts a thousand dyes,
And as she turns the colours fall or rise.

Dunciad.

If your dinner miscarries, you were teased by the footmen coming into the kitchen; and to prove it true, throw a ladleful of broth on one or two of their liversies.

Swift.

6. A particular dress; a garb worn as a token or consequence of any thing.
Of fair Urania, fairer than a green,
Proudly bedeck'd in April's livery.

Sidney.

Mistake me not for my complexion
The shadow'd livery of the burning sun,
To whom I am a neighbour, and near bred.

Shaksp.

At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,
Insect, or worm: those wav'd their limber fans,
For wings, and smallest linaments exact,
In all the liversies deck'd of summer's pride,

Milton.

With spots of gold and purple, azure, green,
Now came full evening on, and twilight grey
Had in her sober livery all things clad.

Milt. Pa. Left.

LIVERYMAN. *n. f.* [livery and man.]

1. One who wears a livery; a servant of an inferior kind.
The witnesses made oath, that they had heard some of the liverymen frequently railing at their mistress.

Arbutnot.

2. [In London.] A freeman of some standing in a company.

LIVES. *n. f.* [the plural of life.]

So short is life, that every peasant strives,
In a farm house, or field, to have three lives.

Donne.

LIVID. *adj.* [lividus, Latin; livide, French.] Discoloured, as with a blow; black and blue.

It was a pestilent fever, not seated in the veins or humours, for that there followed no carbuncles, no purple or livid spots, the mafs of the blood not being tainted.

Bacon.

Upon my livid lips bestow a kiss:
O envy not the dead, they feel not bliss!
They beat their breasts with many a bruising blow,
Till they turn'd livid, and corrupt the snow.

Dryden.

LIVIDITY. *n. f.* [lividitas, French; from livid.] Discolouration, as by a blow.

The signs of a tendency to such a state, are darkness or lividity of the countenance.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

LIVING. *n. f.* [from live.]

1. Support; maintenance; fortune on which one lives.

LOA

The Arcadians fought as in unknown place, having no succour but in their hands; the Helots, as in their own place, fighting for their liversies, wives, and children.

Sidney.

All they did cast in of their abundance; but she of her want did cast in all that she had, even all her living.

Mark.

There is no living without trusting some body or other, in some cases.

L'Estrange's Fables.

For ourselves we may a living make.
Then may I fet the world on wheels, when the can spin for her living.

Hubbard's Tale.

Isaac and his wife, now dig for your life,
Or shortly you'll dig for your living.

Denham.

Actors must represent such things as they are capable to perform, and by which both they and the scribbler may get their living.

Dryden's Duffrey.

Benefice of a clergyman.
Some of our ministers having the livings of the country offered unto them, without pains, will, neither for any love of God, nor for all the good they may do, by winning souls to God, be drawn forth from their warm nests.

Spenser.

The parson of the parish preaching against adultery, Mrs. Bull told her husband, that they would join to have him turned out of his living for using personal reflections.

Arbut.

LIVINGLY. *adv.* [from living.] In the living state.
In vain do they scruple to approach the dead, who livingly are cadaverous, or fear any outward pollution, whose temper pollutes themselves.

Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.

LIVRE. *n. f.* [French.] The sum by which the French reckon their money, equal nearly to our shilling.

LIXIVIAL. *adj.* [from lixivium, Latin.]

1. Impregnated with salts like a lixivium.
The symptoms of the excretion of the bile vitiated, were a yellowish colour of the skin, and a lixivial urine.

Arbut.

Obtained by lixivium.
Helmont conjectured, that lixivial salts do not pre-exist in their calcareous form.

Boyle.

LIXIVIALE. *adj.* [lixiviale, French; from lixivium.] Making a lixivium.
In these the salt and lixivated serosity, with some portion of choler, is divided between the guts and the bladder.

Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.

Lixivate salts, to which pot ashes belong, by piercing the bodies of vegetables, dispose them to part readily with their tincture.

Boyle.

LIXIVUM. *n. f.* [Lat.] Lye; water impregnated with salt of whatsoever kind; a liquor which has the power of extraction.

I made a lixivium of fair water and salt of wormwood, and having frozen it with snow and salt, I could not discern any thing more like to wormwood than to several other plants.

Boyle.

LIZARD. *n. f.* [lizard, French; lacerta, Latin.] An animal resembling a serpent, with legs added to it.
There are several sorts of lizards; some in Arabia of a cubit long. In America they eat lizards; it is very probable likewise that they were eaten sometimes in Arabia and Judaea, since Moses ranks them among the unclean creatures.

Cabnet.

Thou'rt like a foul mis-shapen stigmatick,
Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided,
As venomous toads, or lizards dreadful stings.

Shaksp.

Adder's fork, and blind worm's stings,
Lizard's leg, and owl's wing.

Shakspere's Macbeth.

LIZARDITAE. *n. f.* [lizard and stone.] A kind of stone.

L.L.D. *n. f.* [legum doctor.] A doctor of the canon and civil laws.

Lo. *interj.* [la, Saxon.] Look; see; behold. It is a word used to recall the attention generally to some object of sight; sometimes to something heard, but not properly; often to something to be understood.

Lo! within a ken our army lies.
Now must the world point at poor Catharine,
And say, lo! there is mad Petruccio's wife.

Shakspere.

Lo! I have a weapon,
A better never did itself sustain
Upon a soldier's thigh.

Shakspere's Othello.

I am yours for ever.
—Why lo you now, I've spoke to the purpose twice.

Shak.

For lo! he sung the world's stupenduous birth.

Reform.

Lo! heav'n and earth combine
To blast our bold design.

Dryden's Allium.

LOACH. *n. f.* [loche, French.]
The loach is a most dainty fish; he breeds and feeds in little and clear swift brooks or rills, and lives there upon the gravel, and in the sharpest streams: he grows not to be above a finger long, and no thicker than is suitable to that length; he is of the shape of an eel, and has a beard of wattels like a barbel: he has two fins at his sides, four at his belly, and one at his tail, dappled with many black or brown spots.

his

LOA

his mouth, label-like, under his nose. This fish is usually full of eggs or spawn, and is by Gessner, and other learned physicians, commended for great nourishment, and to be very grateful both to the palate and stomach of sick persons, and is to be fished for with a very small worm, at the bottom, for he very seldom or never rises above the gravel.

Walton's Angler.

LOAD. *n. f.* [plase, Saxon.]
1. A burthen; a freight; lading.
Then on his back he laid the precious load,
And fought his wonted shelter.

Dryden's Num's Tale.

2. Any thing that depresses.
How a man can have a quiet and cheerful mind under a great burden and load of guilt, I know not, unless he be very ignorant.

Ray on Creation.

3. As much drink as one can bear.
There are those that can never sleep without their load, nor enjoy one easy thought, till they have laid all their cares to rest with a bottle.

L'Estrange.

To LOAD. *v. a.* [laban, Saxon.]
1. To burden; to freight.

At last, laden with honour's spoils,
Returns the good Andronicus to Rome.

Shakspere.

Your carriages were heavy laden; they are a burden to the beast.

Isa. xlv. i.

2. To encumber; to embarrass.
He that makes no reflexions on what he reads, only loads his mind with a shapdoff of tales, fit in winter nights for the entertainment of others.

Lacke.

3. To charge a gun.
A mariner having discharged his gun, and loading it suddenly again, the powder took fire.

Wifeman.

4. To make heavy by something appended or annexed.
Thy dreadful vow, laden with death, still founds
In my tun'd ears.

Addison's Cato.

LOAD. *n. f.* [more properly lode, as it was anciently written from leaan, Saxon, to lead.] The leading vein in a mine.

The tin lay couched at first in certain strakes amongst the rocks, like the veins in a man's body, from the depth whereof the main lead spreadeth out his branches, until they approach the open air.

Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

Lo'ADSTAR. *n. f.* [from load.] He who leads.
Lo'ADSMAN. *n. f.* [lode and man.] He who leads the way; a pilot.

Lo'ADSTAR. *n. f.* [more properly as it is in Mounteville, lode-star, from leaan, to lead.] The polstar, the cynosure; the leading or guiding star.

She was the loadstar of my life; she the blessing of mine eyes; she the overthrow of my desires, and yet the recompence of my overthrow.

Sidney.

My Helice, the loadstar of my life.

Spenser.

O happy fair!
Your eyes are loadstars, and your tongue sweet air;
More tuneable than lark to shepherd's ear
When wheat is green, when hawthorn buds appear.

Shak.

Which standeth fix'd, yet spreads her heavenly worth,
Lodestone to hearts, and loadstar to all eyes.

Davies.

Lo'ADSTONE. *n. f.* [properly lodestone or leading stone. See LOADSTAR.] The magnet; the stone on which the mariners compass needle is touched to give it a direction north and south.

The loadstone is a peculiar and rich ore of iron, found in large masses, of a deep iron-grey where fresh broken, and often tinged with a brownish or reddish colour: it is very heavy, and considerably hard, and its great character is that of affecting iron. This ore of iron is found in England, and in most other places where there are mines of that metal.

Hill's Materia Medica.

The use of the loadstone was kept as secret as any of the other mysteries of the art.

Swift.

LoAF. *n. f.* [from blaf or lap, Saxon.]
1. A mafs of bread as it is formed by the baker: a loaf is thicker than a cake.

Easy it is
Of a cut loaf to steal a thive, we know.

Shakspere.

The bread and bread corn in the town sufficed not for six days: hereupon the soldiers entered into proportion; and, to give example, the lord Clinton limited himself to a loaf a day.

Hayward.

With equal force you may break a loaf of bread into more
2. Any mafs into which a body is wrought.

Digby.

Your wine becomes so limpid, that you may bottle it with a piece of loaf sugar in each bottle.

Mort.

LOAM. *n. f.* [lum, laam, Saxon; limus, Latin; from limon, a fen, Junius.] Fat, unctuous, tenacious, earth; marl.

The purest treasure

Is spotless reputation; that away,
Men are but gilded loam or painted clay.

Shakspere.

Alexander returneth to dust; the dust is earth; of earth we make loam; and why of that loam might they not stop a beer barrel?

Shakspere's Hamlet.

To LOAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fimear with loam, marl, or clay; to clay.

The joist ends, and girders which be in the walls, must be loamed all over, to preserve them from the corroding of the mortar.

Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.

LOAMY. *adj.* [from loam.] Marly.
The mellow earth is the best, between the two extremes of clay and sand, especially if it be not lummy and binding.

Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 665.

Auricula seedlings best like a lummy sand, or light moist earth; yet rich and shaded.

Evelyn's Kalendar.

LOAN. *n. f.* [lhen, Saxon.] Any thing lent; any thing given to another, on condition of return or repayment.
The better such ancient revenues shall be answered and paid, the less need her majesty ask subsidies, fifteens, and loans.

Bacon.

You're on the fret,
Because, in so debauch'd and vile an age,
Thy friend and old acquaintance dares disown
The gold you lent him, and forswear the loan.

Dryden.

LOATH. *adj.* [lath, Saxon.] Unwilling; disliking; not ready; not inclined.

These fresh and delightful brooks, how slowly they slide away, as loath to leave the company of so many things united in perfection.

Sidney.

With lofty eyes, half loth to look so low,
She thanked them in her disdainful wife,
Ne other grace vouchsafed them to show
Of prince's worthy.

Fairy Queen, b. i.

When he heard her answers loth, he knew
Some secret sorrow did her heart restrain.

Fairy Queen.

To speak so indirectly, I am loth;
I'd say the truth; but to accuse him so,
That is your part.

Shaksp. Meas. for Measura.

Long doth she stay, as loth to leave the land,
From whose soft side the first did issue make,
She tastes all places, turns to ev'ry hand,
Her flow'ry banks unwilling to forsake.

Davies.

Then wilt thou not be loth
To leave this paradise, but shalt possess
A paradise within thee, happier far!

Milton's Par. Lost.

To pardon willing, and to punish loth;
You strike with one hand, but you heal with both:
Lifting up all that prostrate lie, you grieve
You cannot make the dead again to live.

Waller.

When Aeneas is forced to kill Lausus, the poet shews him compassionate, and is loth to destroy such a master-piece of nature.

Dryden's Duffrey.

As some faint pilgrim standing on the shore,
First views the torrent he would venture o'er;
And then his inn upon the farther ground,
Loth to wade through, and loth to go round:
Then dipping in his staff does trial make
How deep it is; and, sighing, pulls it back.

Dryden.

I know you fly to be oblig'd;
And still more loth to be oblig'd by me.

Southern.

To LOATHE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To hate; to look on with abhorrence.

Parthenia had learned both liking and misliking, loving and loathing.

Sidney.

They with their filthiness
Polluted this same gentle soil long time,
That their own mother loath'd their beastliness.

Pa. 2a.

The fish in the river shall die, and the river stink; and the Egyptians shall loath to drink of the water.

Exod. vii. 18.

How am I caught with an unwary oath,
Not to reveal the secret which I loath!

Waller.

For thee the lion loaths the taste of blood,
And roaring hunts his female through the wood.

Dryden.

Why do I stay within this hated place,
Where every object shocks my loathing eyes.
Now his exalted spirit loath
Incumbrances of food and cloaths.

Rowe.

To consider with the disgust of satiety.
Loathing the honey'd cakes, I long for bread.

Cowley.

Our appetite is extinguished with the satisfaction, and is succeeded by loathing and satiety.

Rogers's Sermons.

To see food with dislike.
Loathing is a symptom well known to attend disorders of the stomach; and the cure must have regard to the cause.

Quincy.

Where I was wont to seek the honey bee,
The grizzly toadstool grown there might I see,
And loathing paddocks lording on the same.

Spenser.